



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1879.

Almost everybody who was in either army during the civil war, and who is now alive, knows that federal officers did wear steel breast-plates. We don't say, or how many, of the officers wore them, but that many did is a fact that can be proved by the most direct and positive evidence. We, with our own eyes, have seen them on dead federal officers, and during a skirmish at Manassas Gap we saw a wounded federal officer whose whole breast and abdomen were covered with a plate, but as his comrades did not properly appreciate the services we were rendering him, but shot at us, we did not continue these services long enough to determine whether the metal that covered that plate was steel or iron. General Dick Taylor, in his recollections of the war, says that some federal officers went into battle strapped to their saddles, and wearing steel breast plates. This assertion, which is as true as Holy Writ, is now denied by almost the entire radical press of the country, and even by many independent and democratic papers of the North. The Washington Capital, usually a fair paper, though admitting that federal officers were strapped to their saddles, says:

"The General's gable about breastplates is simply untrue. Some over-enthusiastic and ingenious gentlemen, seeking to make an honest penny, fished steel breastplates and steel collars, to take the place of linen and paper; but the trade did not prosper. The steel breastplates were generally set up as targets and riddled with bullets from both sides. The steel collars were more popular—it was convenient to clean them with one's tooth brush; but after a man or two had their throats cut from a fall or other accident, the collar was out of fashion."

Now this explanation of the possible existence of the plates referred to sounds plausible enough, and will doubtless be deemed perfectly satisfactory by many people, but "facts are stubborn things." Words are breath, which may or may not be true, but there can be no doubt about the existence of a thing that can be seen and handled, and if the editor of the Capital is accurate, as we suppose he is, to disabuse his readers of the errors of belief into which he has unintentionally led them on this subject, and will avail himself of the opportunity for taking a short and agreeable ride to this city afforded by the ferry boats or local trains, and will call at this office, we will be glad to show him, for we have it in our power to show him, in our own collection, one of the suits of armor described at length in another column, the existence of which he denies. It is similar to those we saw on battle fields during the war, and could as easily be taken for a substitute for a paper or linen breast and collar as for a house on fire. We don't blame the officer who wore it, though it did give him a great advantage over his Confederate opponent, whose breast was not so well protected, and the superior numbers of the Union forces, but the truth must be told.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter from Calais, Maine, to a gentleman in this city, which will throw some light upon the condition of politics in that State:

"Politics are getting hot in this State of ours. Senator Zach Chandler, of Michigan, speaks to us Saturday night, but his burning words against the old South failed to turn as formerly in war times. Talk about solid South after claiming Florida and Louisiana. We, the people, have common sense, and we will find it so. The republicans are not blind, our eyes are open. It is true that as we Maine seceded from the Union, then called by republicanism, I have always been a strong republican, but no more for me. No more sectional strife for me. I served through the war from '61 to '66, and got all I wanted of that."

The manner in which the Quaker case, with which every body in this vicinity is familiar, is treated by the radical newspapers of the country, would induce us, if we had no other reason, to discredit all their accounts of cruelty to negroes which they insert in their columns under the heading of "Southern Oracles." It is indeliberately represented by them to be an honest, intelligent, educated and highly respectable colored man, whose thrift and superiority to the degenerate F. F. V.'s who are his neighbors have evoked the envy and malice of the latter, by whom he is persecuted in a way that would shame a Zulu.

Radical accounts about the condition of the negroes in the South don't agree, for, while one day they say that the negro exodus from the lower Mississippi is caused by the cruelty and injustice of the whites there, the very next day they say that within five years from this time at least one-fourth of the farming interests of Alabama will be owned by the negroes, and that they steadily the great cotton raises there. The condition indicated by the former statement is utterly incompatible with the existence of the state of things mentioned in the latter.

The radical journals have advertised severely, and with all the assumed repugnance to such matters that they are capable of manifesting upon the publication of what they are pleased to term the groundless Sprague-Cooking scandal; and yet some of them, in the very same issue, republish the emphatic and denigrating story, current in the same class of newspapers several years ago, concerning a scene in a sleeping car, in which Mr. Jefferson Davis was asserted to be one of the principal actors.

questions of political economy, in which there will be no North, no South, no East, no West.

The Full River strikers would go to Kansas, where they could make themselves comfortable homes, were it not that the negroes, who have been led by false promises to go to that State from the lower Mississippi, are working for such small wages that hardly any other sort of labor can find employment there. Thus again have the radicals discovered that the weapon they used was a boomerang.

The robbers of the Stewart grave have proposed to return the remains for a quarter of a million dollars, but Judge Hilton, who had persuaded Mrs. Stewart that the body of her husband lay in the Hempstead Cathedral, in order to prevent her interference with his plans, will not listen to the proposition, and still has hope, which are shared by the public, that the robbers may yet be detected.

While the silverites are crying for the removal of the partial restriction on the coinage of silver dollars, people in Baltimore are selling such dollars at a half of one per cent. discount. The more of such coin issued the greater will be the discount on it, and unless that coinage be diminished, it will be long before a decrease in the amount of gold in the Treasury will be perceptible.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend a reception of "Pinaros" by the Warrenton Dramatic Club on Saturday night next. The beauty and talent of Warrenton, when combined, would, we should imagine, render Pinaros doubly attractive.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

Another outbreak is threatened in Cuba. Prof. George Long, the English author, is dead.

France is purchasing large quantities of American wheat.

The war against the slave dealers in Southern Africa is progressing favorably.

The Russian press, instigated by Gortschakoff, are making violent assaults on Germany.

Russia has succeeded in establishing an alliance with Persia.

The Registrar General of London, announces that two fatal cases of cholera occurred in that city last week.

It is reported that the ex-Empress Eugenie has purchased Wessenberg Castle, in Upper Styria.

Johnston Moss, an ex-member of the Prussian Reichstag, has been ordered to quit Belgium, where he had arrived on a lecture tour.

M. Quetfisi, a republican, has been elected a member of the Council General, of Corsica, replacing a Bonapartist.

The Dublin Gazette announces that after the 11th of August, certain parishes in the counties of Kerry and Tyrone will be placed under the peace preservation act.

The wheat crop on the Lower Danube has been harvested, and the yield is good. Prices will, however, be affected by the failure of the maize crop.

In view of the expected compromises between Germany and the Vatican there is serious talk of the appointment of a permanent papal nuncio at Berlin.

In consequence of the waters of Eghard and Franco against the return of the ex-Khedive to Egypt, he has relinquished his intention of going back.

The rumor of the retirement of Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, is doubted, but in case he should, it is said that a Duke, without Russian privileges will succeed him.

The London Times thinks foreign countries cannot do much toward the suppression of Mormonism in this country, and that immigration cannot be prevented without infringing on religious liberty.

Danish newspapers state that a terrific thunderstorm occurred in that kingdom on the 4th inst. Over one hundred farm houses were destroyed and fifty persons were killed. The damage to crops is irreparable.

From a full examination of South African affairs, since the victory at Umtata, the Times draws the conclusion that King Cetywayo resisted all on that battle, and therefore, that the conclusion of the war has been virtually reached.

In the British House of Commons has tonight the bill enabling unlimited liability banks to become limited, and allowing banks to increase their limited capital by increasing the nominal value of their shares, passed through the committee.

The Post's St. Petersburg correspondent reports that in order to collect the Central Asian provinces, Russia has promised all her subjects residing therein unlimited land grants and exemption from military service and the payment of taxes.

At Wilkes, a town in Austrian Poland, in the center of the salt mining region of Galicia, in consequence of a violent movement of the waters and surface of the ground, a row of houses split in several places and the people fled in panic.

The British steamer Corsica, from Cardiff, for New York, came in collision with the steamer Semiramis, from Boston, for Liverpool, one hundred miles west of Boston. The Semiramis sank. Her crew was saved and landed at Quakerstown. Both vessels were of iron.

The Dresden police have made a descent on the houses of leading Social democrats and seized a quantity of forbidden literature. A number of letters from Zurich were found disclosing a scheme for the reorganization of the Socialists, in view of the new Socialist laws. Five persons were arrested.

A water spout recently occurred in the district of Briss, in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland. Immense volumes of water rushed down the sides of Piz de Saint Remigio, bringing with it masses of rock and earth, and over flowed and flooded Briss. Many buildings were damaged and crops ruined.

#### Charges Against a Postmaster.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—An investigation of charges affecting the personal character and official administration of General E. B. Tyler, postmaster of this city, was commenced in a room at the custom house this forenoon by Messrs. Thomas P. Shaler and Z. L. Tidball, special agents of the postoffice department. The charges were preferred by E. F. Matthews, a former clerk in the office and not long since discharged by General Tyler. No examination of witnesses and other proceedings of the investigating agents are private. It is expected they will conclude their work this afternoon. Gen. Tyler requested the investigation, and says he will quickly show the utter groundlessness of the charges.

#### Fire.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 13.—The slaughter house and barn, owned by Charles Smith, were burned this morning, probably by an incendiary. Loss, \$5,000 to \$8,000; insurance unknown. The barn contained 25 tons of hay, 100 pigs, 150 lambs and 6 cattle, all of which were burned.

#### Coal Sale.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company sold by auction yesterday, at the Coal and Iron Exchange, in Court land st., 50,000 tons of Lackawanna coal, as follows: Grate, 1,75a2; egg, 2a2.12; stove, 2.25a2.32.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

Striking Bull has returned to Canada and will stay there.

The Iowa greenback convention met yesterday, 33 delegates being present.

The twenty-fifth annual session of the American Dental Congress began at Saratoga, N. Y., yesterday. There was a light attendance.

Canada will probably continue her embargo on American cattle after September 5, when the present order ceases to have effect.

New York boasts of a highway robbery, the robbers dividing the spoils under a gas light in a prominent street.

The residents of South Baltimore have held a indignation meeting over the fertilizing factories in that locality.

The Greenbackers opened the campaign in Baltimore last night with an open air meeting and had an address from Reverend Uriel Graves.

The Texas Pacific Railroad Company, have authorized the issue of bonds for \$24,000,000 for the completion of the road, a distance of over 1,200 miles.

The second annual meeting of the American Bar Association, composed of members of the bar throughout the United States, will be held at Saratoga, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, August 20 and 21.

The city of Denver is afflicted with numerous cases of typhoid fever, originating from the water supply from Cherry creek, impregnated with sewage from the houses and establishments along its banks.

Potter, who has been trundling a wheelbarrow across the continent from San Francisco for some months past, has arrived at St. Louis. In a few days he will resume his journey to New York.

The light court of the Ancient order of Foresters convened at St. Louis yesterday in secret session. This order has over 6,000 members, and is rapidly increasing in membership. The high court will be in session three days.

Mr. Sprague, U. S. consul at Gibraltar, in a dispatch to the Department of State, dated July 19, reports that he has received a third anonymous letter trying to extort money from him. A person has been arrested suspected of complicity in the plot.

Asquith has been commended in the United States Congress by New York by the government against B. T. Babbitt, the soap manufacturer, for \$33,330.74, with interest and penalties, for alleged deficiency in his income tax paid the government from 1862 to 1871.

At St. Thomas business is extremely dull. A sharp shock of earthquake was felt Aug. 1. Ex-President Cass, of Haiti, has fixed his residence there. Owing to the precautionary measure, the threatened new insurance on the Island of St. John has failed.

Before the Wallace Special Investigation committee at Providence, R. I., yesterday, Dr. E. M. Snow, superintendent of the State census, gave the opinion that the number of natural and foreign-born franchisees by naturalization in Rhode Island is 2,000 to 2,500.

Ex Governor James Brown, of Georgia, and a party of ladies and gentlemen from Georgia and Texas, visited Monticello and the University of Virginia and other places of interest around Charlottesville, Va., Sunday and Monday, and proceeded to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs.

Mechinery Hall, so prominent a portion of the Centennial Exhibition, has at last been entirely demolished, and nothing now remains except a portion of the flooring and a few piles of lumber. The purchaser, who paid \$24,000 for the entire structure, having disposed of nearly all the material, has made a profit of several hundred percent on the speculation.

At the State tax payers convention, of Maryland, held in Baltimore, yesterday, a committee was appointed to prepare a statement, to be submitted to the next Legislature, of the financial condition of the State, and of such expenditures as ought to be reduced, and of such amendments of laws as will insure greater vigilance to those who have the supervision of expenditures.

The conviction and imprisonment of Reynolds for polygamy, the murder of Stansbury, the Mormon preacher, in Georgia, and the imprisonment of George Q. Cannon, Delegate to Congress, and other exonerations of the Brigham Young estate, have caused a bitter feeling in Utah and the leading church paper has lately contained threats of articles, and inflammatory speeches have been made. There is no evidence of any intention of forcible resistance to the government, but the Mormons have a good military organization and are well armed.

Belleville, on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in Prince George's county, Md., was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday by the murder of a colored man named John Hampton, who lives on the farm of Mr. John Kierman, on the road leading from the former place. At 8 o'clock on Monday night Hampton was sitting at supper with his wife and three children, with his back to the rear door of his dwelling, when two shots were fired, killing him instantly, the loads being from a double barrel shot gun, filled with large sized buckshot. His wife said he died instantly. The contents of the gun entered at the base of the skull and went upwards into the brain. Footsteps were discovered leading from an ambush to Hampton's house, and it is thought the murderer has been in the vicinity for several nights. Suspicion points to several parties as having committed the deed.

#### TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

H. L. Stuart, of New York, started for Georgia today, as representative of the Co-operative Colonization Association, which proposes to plant its first colony in Georgia.

Jack Gleason, a street contractor, shot and killed Mr. Keller, at the National Park, Louisville, Ky., last night. Gleason is charged, some time since, with the killing of a man, of which much has been said, and it was regarded as a matter that the men quarreled, with the above result.

Congressman Hendrick B. Wright, chairman of the Labor Committee, addressed an immense audience of workmen at Union Hall, San Francisco, last night on the labor and Chinese questions, advocating the expulsion of the Chinese by peaceful measures.

In the Canadian legislature last night a vote was taken on Mr. Chisholm's motion of non-confidence in the government as regards its railway policy, and the government was sustained by a majority of two. Mr. Chisholm, a government supporter, voted with the opposition.

#### Stewart's Body.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—It is now asserted positively that the family and friends of the late A. T. Stewart have been apprised of an offer made by parties who claim to be able to produce the body of the deceased millionaire, and who have established the genuineness of their offer by sending the silver plate and handles of the burial casket to this city. It is stated that the parties claim to be in Montreal, and have opened negotiations through a lawyer in this city, offering a fee of \$50 for his services. They offered to produce the remains of A. T. Stewart for the sum of \$250,000. The lawyer laid the matter before police superintendent Wallcut, and deposited the plate and other articles, forwarded to him, at Police headquarters. Judge Hilton, however, refuses, it is said, to accede to the demands of the parties. It is alleged that the remains are in an excellent state of preservation.

#### Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, Aug. 13.—The first race was won today by Oricle, the second by Geo. Phillips and the third by Lancelwood.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1879.

Dispatches received at the office of the National Board of Health here to day give twenty two cases of and five deaths from yellow fever at Memphis since yesterday's report—a considerable falling off from the reports of several previous days. Dr. Farner, the secretary of the Board, says intelligence received at the office is to the effect that Memphis is now completely isolated, and that with the exception of New Orleans, in which sporadic cases of yellow fever occur every year, but where no cases have been reported for the last ten days, no case has occurred in the whole Mississippi Valley, this season, the crisis of which can not be traced directly to Memphis, nor one of that sort that has proved a disease spreader, simply because the locality in which it occurred did not possess the conditions essentially requisite for the prevalence of yellow fever. Dr. Cabell, of the University of Virginia, president of the Board, as at the office to day. He is perfectly satisfied with the working of the Board, and is willing to leave its vindication from the groundless charges brought against it by a portion of the press to time, which he is confident will satisfy any reasonable and intelligent man that the Board has done nothing that should not have been done and left undone nothing that should have been done. The Doctor's numerous friends throughout the country, and especially in Virginia, will be glad to learn that he is looking as well and appearing no older than he did twenty years ago.

A large number of the burghers of the District of Columbia were at the White House this morning with petitions for the removal of the present District Commissioners, and the appointment of others in their place, but as they could not agree among themselves, upon the names to be presented for appointment, as almost every one of them had some single favorite to secure whose appointment he was willing to sacrifice all the others, as in short there was anything else than unanimity and harmony among them, they did not have an audience with the President, and did not present their petitions. Mrs. Belva Lockwood was also there. She wanted a woman appointed on the school board.

The committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the National Fair Association to select the grounds upon which the annual fair of that association shall be held, did not decide upon a site yesterday, as they were expected to do. They would have closed with the owner of the lot near, on the old Bladensburg road, half a mile beyond the city limits, yesterday, as was anticipated in this correspondence; at that day, if the owner of an adjoining tract, which it was desirable to include in it, had not been so loath to sell, \$400 an acre. It is thought, however, that a tract adjoining on the other side can be bought at a much lower price, and if that be so, it is the fair tract, which can be purchased for \$5,000, will be secured this afternoon.

A real estate agent here named E. A. McIntire, who has been on a summer trip, returned this morning, and upon turning upon his office, when he was informed that he had been several days, found that his safe had been opened. He had taken a note from his desk stating that he had taken \$100 and gone away, and that it would be useless to attempt to discover him or to give publicity to the theft, and thus bring shame and suffering upon his poor mother, for by the time the note was opened all traces of him would be lost, but that if nothing was said about it and he retained his health he would return the money he had taken, with interest. Mr. McIntire is by no means certain how much money he has lost. The \$100 he knows is gone, but how much more is what he is most concerned about, as the clerk was making loud collections.

Mr. John Milburn, the well known druggist of this city, formerly of Alexandria, has retired from business, and his younger brother, Mr. Wash. Milburn, has taken charge of the store.

#### YELLOW FEVER.

Twenty-four new cases and six deaths from yellow fever occurred in Memphis yesterday, and two deaths from the fever outside the city limits.

A private letter to the Memphis Appeal from Corinth, Miss., dated 4 p. m., August 11, says a perfect stampede of citizens is in progress owing to the illness of the Mayor and President of the Board of Health, who are supposed to be sick with the yellow fever. It is thought their coming in contact with citizens fleeing from Memphis at quarantine stations caused the infection. People were fleeing to the country, but many farmers had quarantined against them, and they were roaming through the woods trying to find a refuge from the scourge.

Reliable information from Tampico, Mexico, to August 14 says: "We have a yellow fever epidemic more than New Orleans last year. Epidemic like flies."

The New Orleans City Council have adopted resolutions declaring that there is no yellow fever in that city, and protesting against quarantine against it.

The original detail of medical officers from the navy to serve in foreign ports under the National Board of Health has been revoked, neither Surgeons Thomas Hildan nor Walter K. Scherfield having had the fever. Medical Inspector Somerset-Ross, of the navy, and Dr. Daniel M. Burgess, for several years a resident of Havana, will perform the duties of inspectors, as prescribed by the recent act of Congress. Dr. Robinson has been assigned to duty at Matanzas, and Doctor Burgess at Havana.

Two cases of fever have been taken to the St. Louis Hospital, both from Memphis.

#### LATER.

MOBILE, Ala., August 13.—Upon the recommendation of the Board of Health, of Mobile county, notice is hereby given that unless otherwise advised, all quarantine restrictions against the city of New Orleans will be removed on and after Friday, August 15, 1879. [Signed] Jessie Carter and John Makler, Special Committee upon quarantine.

We are informed that the Board of Police Commissioners of Mobile will take the same action at its meeting to-morrow.

#### Virginia Bonds.

I am delighted to notice the amount of Virginia's bonds lately funded, and see that the amount now ready is near \$12,000,000. I cannot therefore understand what the party, calling themselves anti-fundors mean by their opposition to the nearest re. Do they wish to repudiate it? It is as very much like it. The holders of the bonds, first set down on third by transferring West Virginia's portion to be paid by West Virginia, which will never be, and then reduced the interest on the two-thirds to 4 per cent. average. No party, whether democratic, conservative or republican ought to object to so liberal a statement, and any party endeavoring to prevent its consummation ought to hide its head in shame.

#### Movements of Bishop.

KEANE.—Right Rev. J. J. Keane, Catholic Bishop of Richmond, is making a tour of the diocese, paying brief visits to each of the missions under his administration. He will continue these visits until the latter part of the month, when, on the 24th inst., he will join in the Annual Clerical Ret. at which commences on that day in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Baltimore. After the Ret. at which will continue several days the Bishop will proceed to North Carolina and visit the missions of that vicariate. With the exception of a very brief visit in September, Bishop Keane will be absent from Richmond over two months.

#### Judge Hughes Interviewed.

In a recent interview with a correspondent of the New York Herald, Judge Hughes, of Virginia, said:

"I do not think that a wise and politic course toward the South by the republican party, can work any favorable result for that party here." "Perhaps it has never been tried?" "Has it not? No man pursued a more wise and politic course, not to say chivalric and generous than Gen. Grant did toward Confederate officers and soldiers after the cessation of hostilities and during his service as General of the Army. Have southern soldiers and officers abused him the less for imputed political misdeeds? I think not."

"Has any special experiment of the sort ever been tried?"

"Well, take the case of Virginia. In the political campaign of 1869 a party was formed in apparent opposition to the democratic party—a party calling itself conservative, headed by Governor Walker. It appeared to drive the democratic party out of the field. It even claimed to be, not indeed a republican, but a Grant republican party. I assumed the special championship of 'General Grant's' policy of conciliation. It was supported by the Herald, the New York Tribune, Times and World in singular accord. It enjoyed the countenance and largely the patronage of Grant's administration. The object was to absorb the national republicans and the old line whigs and to get rid of the extreme ideas of ultra democracy and secessionism. The democratic party voluntarily gave way to it and united heartily in supporting its candidates and measures. But after it had carried the State and defeated the formula of a conservative republican party, dominated by conservative republicans, did it realize the expectations of the Herald, Tribune and Times? History answers in the affirmative. Mr. C. Walker, I did not support Grant's administration, it did not support him for the Presidency in 1872. Every man's recollection mocks at the pretensions of this Grant republican party. I think the republicans have already pursued a conciliatory policy toward the South."

"Can you explain why the republican party has always been so obnoxious to the Southern people?"

"I can, but there is no justification for it. The republican party has chiefly been blamed by them for its course on the negro question. In that respect the republicans had either to establish a form of ward keepership over the negroes for twenty or twenty-five years under the Freedmen's Bureau system or give the negro the ballot. One or the other alternative was necessary. They adopted the latter expedient, which was certainly the one repelling the most confidence and most power in the South at that time, and appealing most strongly to their magnanimity. How this course was met by the South, who estimate the volumes of abuse and vituperation that have been visited upon the republican party for their attempt, as now charged, to put upon us the horrors of negro governments."

"I suppose you can name other overtures made by the republicans with similar results?"

"Yes, I can. A like reward attended the act of the republican party in turning over the Southern States from military to domestic rule. Mr. Greeley, the Southern democracy's own candidate, thought that the military government ought to have been maintained in the States for at least ten years. Yet Gen. Grant reported, and the republicans thought differently. It was the republican party which restored self government to four years after their suppression to States which had conducted against the government one of the most formidable blood, gigantic and protracted wars known to history. Did this wise and politic course, which the democratic class of the South and the republican party have visited upon the republican party for their attempt, as now charged, to put upon us the horrors of negro governments."

"So you deny of good results from the application of any further war and political course?"

"No long as party lines are drawn as they are there is no chance of maintaining a vigorous republican party at the South. The existence of the organization here only furnishes, despite all logical refutations and hopes to the contrary, an excuse for keeping up the old war issues of the secession. Conciliation can effect nothing in relief of the condition implied by the term 'solid South.' General Grant gave his countenance to General Komper, over Mr. Grant's canvass of 1872. Did he conciliate the General of his party? Who denied him more angrily than Komper?"

"What is your opinion, Judge, about President Hayes' Southern policy?"

"I smiled when I heard that Mr. Hayes had appointed Judge Key to his Cabinet—an honest man and a good Southern democrat. While it was thought that all other Southern officers would go to the Cabinet, the fact that the Hayes party were some indications that the Hayes party would work good results. But since a different belief has obtained I doubt if Mr. Hayes is much longer favor with the 'solid South.' General Grant had been before going out of office."

"Of neither in the future what have you to say, Judge?"

"I think there can be no other state of affairs than that implied in the term 'solid South' until the political issues of the country have become changed. I think Virginia will go with the Southern States with the party of the soundest economical principles and measures. I trust that the country will bestow its thoughts in the years just before us upon great questions of political economy on which there will be no North, no South, no East, no West. Until it does, and until the war ideas, war issues and war parties disappear, the country may count upon a 'solid South' as a fixed fact, which no 'wise and politic course' can alter."

#### Sunkey.

CHAUNTAQUA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—At the conference this morning Ira D. Baker, the singer and evangelist, spoke, prayed and sang. He said the prayer meeting was the centre of Chautauqua. The saving of one soul was worth more than all the intellectual and literary results of Chautauqua.

#### A Chicago pawnbroker yesterday, mistook a

brick of alloy worth \$1.35 for gold and paid \$2,800 for it.

#### LANGUOR, ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY.

The cause of languor, when it is not the immediate indirect consequence of positive disease, is traceable to a debilitating temperature. Persons living in a warm, moist climate are peculiarly subject to it. Diminished physical vigor and an indisposition to active exertion are its characteristics. Sometimes it is accompanied by undue relaxation of the bowels, and by dyspeptic or bilious symptoms. A reliable remedy is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a strengthening and alterative medicine derived from the purest and most efficacious vegetable sources, with a pure spirituous basis, pronounced by eminent physicians a mild and wholesome stimulant. The Bitters, framers of American tonics, is largely used in the tropics, where the climate is very productive of debility, malarial fevers, and disorders of the bowels, liver and digestive organs.

#### FLOR-EAGLE BLUFF SPRING

HEAT FAMILY, made of old wheat, for sale by

THOS. PERRY, Agent.

#### CANNED CORN, PEAS, PEACHES and

TOMATOES received to-day by

J. C. MILBURN.

#### COMMERCE.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN ALEXANDRIA.	
Flour, Fine.....	\$3 25 @ 3 40
Superfine.....	4 25 @ 4 40
Extra.....	5 25 @ 5 75
Family.....	5 75 @ 6 25
Fancy brands.....	6 00 @ 6 75
Wheat, common to fair.....	0 88 @ 1 10
Good to prime.....	1 02 @ 1 15
Choice.....	1 04 @ 1 06
Corn, white.....	0 56 @ 0 57
Mixed.....	0 55 @ 0 56
Yellow.....	0 52 @ 0 53
Corn Meal.....	0 60 @ 0 62